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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

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WHEAT FREIGHT RATES IN INDIA

The Indian Government recently reduced freight rates on export wheat to Karachi from 30 to 70 per cent with an average reduction of 43 per cent, according to a cable of December 6 to the Foreign Agricultural Service from Vice Consul L. E. Riggs at Karachi. The immediate result was to send up the interior price of wheat out of all proportion to the world price. Karachi prices remained unchanged, however, and interior values are gradually settling down to the Karachi level. Until parity with Karachi is reached, no export business is possible. Ocean freights from that port rose 3 shillings in the past 2 months, partially offsetting the reduction in rail freights. A further rise is anticipated for ocean freights.

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OPENING PRICES MAINTAINED AT LONDON WOOL SALES

The present series of Colonial wool auctions at London is scheduled to close on December 12 instead of December 17 as originally planned, according to a cable of December 5 to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Agricultural Commissioner Foley. This action was decided upon because of the decision of several owners to withdraw a large quantity of New Zealand wools. Due to the curtailment of time, buyers executed their orders without waiting for further declines and prices of all classes of wool were being fully maintained at the time of cabling. Prices of superior types of greasy New South Wales 70's and 80's, scoured Sydney warp 70's, and the cleanest slipped wools were definitely stronger as compared with a week earlier, the best slipped wools being only 1 cent a pound below the October closing rates. The Continent is the principal buyer of greasy wools and also of most of the scoured lines. British competition is slightly depressed because of the coal and railway disputes. There is practically no American buying.

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FIRM MEDITERRANEAN WALNUT MARKETS

The walnut markets of the Mediterranean Basin in general are firm and the nuts are reported as going into consumption at a satisfactory rate, according to a cable dated December 6 from Agricultural Commissioner Nielsen at Marseille. Italian Sorrentos are now being quoted at \$12.79 per 100 pounds, and it is estimated that 70 per cent of the crop has been marketed. The foreign demand for Sorrentos has been comparatively light, but the Italian demand has been heavy. It is reported that 30,000 bags of 110 pounds each of Bordeaux unshelled walnuts were marketed up to the end of November. The bulk of these sales was made to Germany.

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C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S

BREAD GRAINSWinter sowings in Russia

The winter grain acreage in U.S.S.R. appears to be about equal to last year when 97,400,000 acres were sown, according to Agricultural Commissioner Steere at Berlin. The total winter grain acreage sown in Ukraine is 26,892,000 acres compared with 24,203,000 acres last year. The increase is apparently in the acreage sown to wheat which is estimated at 13,899,000 acres compared with 9,785,000 acres sown in the fall of 1929. The acreage sown to winter rye is reported to be below last year. The total winter grain acreage sown in North Caucassus is estimated at 10,749,000 acres against 9,232,000 acres in 1929.

European growing conditions

Weather conditions in Italy have been very favorable to the fall sown grains, Mr. Steere reports. Floods have damaged the seed beds in parts of France. Rains have also hampered work in Prussia, Germany and the sowing of wheat has been delayed, but the sowing of rye is mostly finished.

Wheat production in 1930

The 1930 wheat production as reported by 38 countries totals 3,343,981,000 bushels, an increase of 5.6 per cent over the 3,167,387,000 bushels harvested in 1929.

The first estimate of the Egyptian production is 41,116,000 bushels compared with 45,228,000 bushels last year. The estimate of the production in Algeria has been revised upward to 30,644,000 bushels but is still about 2,500,000 bushels below 1929. The production in the four North African countries, Algeria, Morocco, Tunis and Egypt as now reported amounts to 100,899,000 bushels compared with 122,451,000 bushels last year. The estimates of crops in Palestine and Syria and Lebanon have been added to the Asiatic total which now stands at 446,767,000 bushels compared with 378,960,000 bushels in 1929. Recent increases in the estimates of production have increased the estimate of the world production, excluding Russia and China. See table, page 810.

Movement to marketUnited States

The exports of wheat including flour from the United States from July 1 to November 29, 1930 were 79,018,000 bushels against 79,766,000

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

bushels during the same period last year. Exports during the week ended November 29 were 1,307,000 bushels compared with 1,530,000 bushels the previous week and 2,170,000 bushels during the week ended November 30, 1929.

Canada

Stocks of wheat in the Western Grain Division of Canada on November 28 were 141,971,000 bushels compared with 153,338,000 bushels on November 29, 1930. Receipts of wheat at Fort William and Port Arthur during the week ended November 28 were 4,657,000 bushels and shipments were 8,223,000 bushels. Receipts at Vancouver were 2,151,000 bushels and shipments were 1,077,000 bushels.

European market conditions

European grain markets were rather quiet during the week ended December 4, according to Mr. Steere. Netherlands bought considerable quantities of Russian wheat, but only smaller amounts of other wheat. A moderate business was done in Belgium, but practically no business in foreign wheats was reported in either France or Italy. Domestic prices of both wheat and rye in Germany strengthened during the week following the new government relief measures which include the prolongation of the compulsory use of 80 per cent domestic wheat in milling through January, 1931. The "bread law", which has been in force since August 15, 1930, has been amended to include the compulsory use of 30 per cent rye flour with wheat flour in making loaves of wheat bread weighing over 7 ounces. A mixture of ten per cent of potato flour is permitted in any baked goods. Restaurants and hotels are permitted to use only rye bread.

A Czechoslovakian law providing for the compulsory admixture of domestic flour with foreign flour became effective on November 26, 1930, according to official reports received in the Foreign Agricultural Service Division. The law provides that imported wheat flour may be sold only when mixed with 75 per cent of domestic milled flour and imported rye flour only when mixed with 95 per cent of domestic milled flour of the same category. The Act states that mills which grind foreign wheat and rye shall use as much home-grown wheat and rye as represent 75 and 95 per cent respectively of their total output of flour.

United States wheat prices

The wheat market in the United States has been pretty much of a see-saw affair during the past week. Prices at the principal markets have varied somewhat from day to day, but have kept within a fairly narrow range throughout the week with no definite trend up or down, and were only slightly higher on December 4 than on November 26.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

WHEAT: Closing prices of May futures

Date	Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis		Winnipeg		Liverpool		Buenos Aires ^{a/}	
	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Oct. 16	142	83	134	76	140	78	150	77	148	86	b/122	b/70
23	131	86	123	80	130	81	139	81	140	85	b/118	b/71
30	139	84	131	77	139	79	145	78	146	85	b/119	b/70
Nov. 6	134	80	126	74	134	75	141	74	141	83	b/116	b/67
13	126	77	120	71	127	73	135	72	134	78	b/114	b/66
20	134	77	127	71	135	72	143	66	144	74	b/118	b/59
27 ^{d/}	135	80	128	73	135	74	144	67	144	80	b/120	c/64
Dec. 4	138	81	130	73	137	75	149	65	149	77	b/126	c/63
11	133		126		133		143		140		b/120	
18	129		122		129		138		139		c/121	
25	136		129		136		146		148		c/128	

^{a/} Prices are of day previous to other prices.

^{b/} February futures. ^{c/} March futures. ^{d/} Wednesday's prices.

WHEAT: Weighted average cash prices at stated markets

Week ended	All classes and grades six markets		No. 2 Hard Winter Kansas City		No. 1 Dk.N.Spring Minneapolis		No. 2 Amber Durum Minneapolis		No. 2 Red Winter St. Louis		Western White Seattle ^{a/}	
	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Oct. 10	128	77	125	75	137	85	131	80	136	90	122	76
17	125	75	121	73	134	82	131	78	132	88	120	74
24	119	77	117	76	127	83	122	79	128	87	118	78
31	121	75	119	74	128	81	122	78	131	87	121	76
Nov. 7	120	71	118	71	130	77	118	70	130	82	119	71
14	115	68	113	67	125	73	111	68	122	82	116	68
21	123	68	120	68	130	73	119	68	129	83	121	68
28	125	73	121	70	132	78	121	74	132	84	125	70
Dec. 5	130		125		138		128		138		128	
12	122		120		130		124		132		124	
19	120		118		128		119		132		122	

^{a/} Weekly average of daily cash quotations basis No. 1 sacked 30 days delivery.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

In the markets of other countries there was a moderate downward tendency, May futures at Winnipeg declining from 67 to 65 cents per bushel and at Liverpool from 80 to 77 cents. There was less change at Buenos Aires, March futures having declined from 64 to 65 cents per bushel.

The net result of price changes during the week brought May futures at Winnipeg to a point 10 cents below Minneapolis and 16 cents below Chicago. At Liverpool May futures were 4 cents lower than at Chicago. Under such price relationships the export movement of United States wheat as grain has been brought practically to a standstill. For the week ending November 29, 99,000 bushels were exported, according to reports of the Department of Commerce, compared with 1,465,000 for the corresponding week of last year.

Cash prices at the principal United States markets were somewhat higher during the week ending November 28 than during the previous week, the average of all classes and grades at six markets being 73 cents compared with the previous week's figure of 68 cents. Each of the principal representative wheats showed some advance, the smallest being one cent per bushel in the case of No. 2 Red Winter at St. Louis, which advanced from 83 to 84 cents per bushel, and the largest advance being in No. 2 Amber Durum at Minneapolis, which rose from 63 to 74 cents per bushel. No. 1 Dark Northern Spring at Minneapolis made as great an advance in rising from 73 to 78 cents per bushel. No. 2 Hard Winter at Kansas City and Western White at Seattle were each up two cents to 70 cents per bushel.

Rye production in 1930

The 1930 rye production in 22 European countries is estimated at 905,745,000 bushels compared with 933,032,000 bushels in 1929. The first estimate of the production in Norway is 587,000 bushels compared with 538,000 bushels in 1929. Minor revisions have been made in the estimates of the production in Italy and Luxemburg as shown in the summary production table on page 810.

FEED GRAINS

Corn

The 1930 production of corn in the 17 countries so far reported, which in 1929 raised nearly 79 per cent of the estimated world total, exclusive of Russia, amounts to 2,778,793,000 bushels, a decrease of 18.7

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per cent from the production in those countries last year. The total for the 9 European countries reported, including a slight decrease in the Austrian estimate, is 528,165,000 bushels, more than 20 per cent below the harvest of last year. See corn production table, page 811.

The temperature was somewhat lower in the corn zone of Argentina during the week ended December 1, according to the United States Weather Bureau, the mean temperature being 68°, or 2° subnormal. Precipitation was deficient, only 0.5 inch being reported, which was 0.5 inch below normal. The weather and planting conditions for corn have so far been reported as excellent.

Exports of corn from the United States, the Danubian countries, Argentina, and the Union of South Africa from November 1 to the latest dates available total 18,406,000 bushels, an increase of 45.7 per cent over the shipments during the same periods last year. No corn was exported from the United States during the week ended November 29, while Argentine shipments fell about 1,000,000 bushels below those of the preceding week. See corn trade table, page 813.

Corn prices increased somewhat during the week ended November 28. No. 3 Yellow corn at Chicago and December futures each advanced 5 cents to 74 and 76 cents, respectively, these prices being 13 and 12 cents below the corresponding prices last year. Buenos Aires quotations on Argentine corn for December and February delivery were only 35 and 38 cents, respectively, or much below the quotations at the end of November last year. The spread between the December futures of United States and of Argentine corn was about 31 cents compared with a spread of only 13 cents at the same time last year. See table showing corn prices, page 814.

Barley

The 1930 production of barley in the 35 countries so far reported, which last year raised more than 82 per cent of the estimated world total, exclusive of Russia and China, amounts to 1,354,003,000 bushels, a decrease of almost 5 per cent from the production of those countries in 1929. The production in the 10 European countries reported, including slight increases in the earlier estimates of Sweden and Lithuania, and small decreases in Belgium, Italy, and Latvia, now stands at 669,712,000 bushels, nearly 12 per cent below that of last year.

The first estimate of the barley crop in Egypt is more than 16 per cent below that of 1929, and the smallest production since 1926.

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The total for the North African countries, including this figure and an increase in the Algerian estimate, is nearly 28 per cent below that of last year. In Asia, the first report for Syria and Lebanon shows a decrease from the 1929 crop, while Palestine shows an increase. The total production for the 4 Asiatic countries reported is more than 5 per cent below that of last year. In the Union of South Africa, the barley crop is only about 55 per cent of the 1929 harvest. See barley production table, page 811.

Exports of barley from the United States, Canada, Argentina, and the Danubian countries from July 1 to the latest dates available amount to 41,162,000 bushels, a decrease of 23.6 per cent from the shipments during the same periods last year. United States exports during the week ended November 29 were lower than for any of the preceding four weeks, while prices continued at about the same level. See tables showing barley trade and prices, pages 813 and 814.

The German import duty on feed barley was increased from 62 to 93 cents per bushel, under the terms of an emergency decree which was to become effective on December 14. This was the third increase in the duty within the present year. At the beginning of the year the duty was 26 cents per bushel, which was increased to 52 cents and later to 62 cents. There still seem to be large quantities of feed barley for export in the Danubian countries and probably also in Russia.

Stocks of barley in store in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on November 28 amounted to 20,917,000 bushels compared with 22,285,000 bushels on the same date last year. Receipts of barley at Fort William, Port Arthur, and Vancouver, August 1 - November 28, amounted to 11,695,000 bushels compared with 12,470,000 bushels during that period last year. Shipments of barley from those ports totaled 10,623,000 bushels against only 3,435,000 bushels last year.

Oats

The 1930 production of oats in the 30 countries so far reported, which in 1929 raised more than 91 per cent of the estimated world total, exclusive of Russia and China, amounts to 3,330,835,000 bushels, a decrease of 2.2 per cent from the production in those countries last year.

The total crop in the 23 European countries reported, including small increases in the estimates of Latvia and Finland, and slight decreases in the estimates of the Netherlands, Belgium, Italy, and Lithuania, amounts to 1,487,845,000 bushels, more than 21 per cent below that of 1929. The total production in the North African countries,

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including an increase of about 1,300,000 bushels in the Algerian estimate, is 18 per cent below that of last year, while the preliminary report of the Union of South Africa shows a crop nearly 23 per cent below. See oats production table, page 812.

Exports of oats from the United States, Canada, Argentina, and the Danubian countries from July 1 to the latest dates available total 18,630,000 bushels, an increase of 42.2 per cent over the shipments during the same periods last year. There were practically no exports from the United States during the week ended November 29, while prices increased a little. They still remained, however, about 10 cents below the corresponding prices for last year. See tables showing oats trade and prices, pages 813 and 814.

Stocks of oats in store in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on November 28 amounted to 10,405,000 bushels compared with 15,012,000 bushels on that date last year. Receipts of oats at Fort William, Port Arthur, and Vancouver, August 1 - November 28, amounted to 6,777,000 bushels compared with 2,097,000 bushels during that period last year. Shipments of oats from those ports totaled 6,943,000 bushels against 5,231,000 bushels last year.

C O T T O N

The 1930-31 Egyptian cotton crop is now estimated to be 1,697,000 bales of 478 pounds net, 46,000 bales or 2.6 per cent below the October estimate and 28,000 bales or 1.6 per cent below the final estimated production for the previous season, according to a cable received by the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The estimated production of Sakellaridis is now 456,601 bales, 23,061 bales or 4.8 per cent below the estimate two months ago and 101,467 bales or 18.2 per cent below the estimated production last season. The estimated production of all other varieties was also reduced by 23,061 bales, or 1.8 per cent from the previous estimate and is now placed at 1,240,664 bales which compares with a final estimate of 1,166,270 bales for the past season, or an increase of 73,794 bales.

S U G A R B E E T S

The 1930 production of sugar beets in 13 countries representing about 75 per cent of the world sugar beet crop, shows an increase of

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26.4 per cent over last year. These countries, according to the latest estimates received, report a total crop of 60,516,100 short tons as compared with 47,869,535 short tons produced in 1929. Production in 11 European countries including Russia is 10,891,565 short tons above that reported for 1929, Russia alone accounting for 7,275,000 short tons of this increase.

Increases over last year occur in all countries with the exception of Belgium, Hungary and Netherlands. Czechoslovakia, Europe's most important sugar exporting country, has a crop practically equal to that of last year, production in this country being placed at 6,811,000 short tons as compared with 6,844,380 short tons produced in 1929. Germany, another exporting country reports a sugar beet crop of 15,111,100 short tons as compared with 12,226,025 short tons harvested in 1929. No production estimate has been received for Poland which ranks next to Czechoslovakia in volume of sugar exports; however, a noticeable decrease from last year is expected in this country as the acreage devoted to sugar beets was reduced from 590,000 acres in 1929 to 485,000 acres during the current year. The total production in the United States and Canada is 22.8 per cent above last year. (For production by countries, see page 815.)

Paraguay prohibits sugar imports

A decree dated October 1 prohibits the importation of sugar into Paraguay, according to an official report received in the Foreign Agricultural Service. The purpose of the prohibition is to assist the national sugar industry. The decree is to be suspended automatically whenever and as long as sugar is quoted on the Paraguayan market at a wholesale price in excess of six cents per pound.

HOPS

The British hops market during the past week remained practically unchanged, according to a cable dated December 2 from Agricultural Commissioner Foley at London. There was a steady demand during the week for the best available supplies and prices on the lower grades have hardened somewhat. Stocks of new English hops are reported as being lower than for some years. This confirms the earlier estimates of a reduced crop.

The main hops season in the Nuremberg market closed at the end of November with business very quiet, according to a cable dated December 2,

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from Agricultural Commissioner Steere at Berlin. The total turnover on that market during the three months September-November was 8,260 bales as against 10,900 bales last year and 8,440 bales in 1928. Prices declined slightly at the end of the season with Prime Quality Hollertau being quoted at from \$17.27 to \$22.67 per 100 pounds, Tett nang at from \$20.42 to \$21.59 and Hersbruck at from \$8.64 to \$12.95. Stocks in Nuremberg at the end of November amounted to 5,650 bales as against 4,670 bales for the corresponding date last year. The compulsory use of domestic hops is now being proposed as an emergency measure in Germany. The Czechoslovak market is reported as depressed, although the Hop Syndicate is continuing its supporting purchases by paying at Saaz from \$10.76 to \$11.58 per 100 pounds for the bulk of its purchases. Private buyers are paying from \$10.76 to \$12.11 for the best available hops and from \$8.07 to \$10.09 for medium grades.

O I L S A N D O I L S E E D S

Larger North Manchuria soy bean crop

Reports indicate a somewhat larger crop of soy beans in North Manchuria this year than last, according to Agricultural Commissioner Nyhus at Shanghai. Mr. Nyhus states that the Local Grain Exchange has estimated that the crop is 20 to 25 per cent greater this year. This estimate, however, he believes to be much too high; although the 1930 crop will undoubtedly exceed the 4,000,000 short tons harvested last year. The quality of the crop is excellent. The carryover from last year's crop, which is about 100,000 short tons, would not be excessive if the export demand were normal; but both the export demand and movement are very weak. Firms are not buying more than 50 per cent of their customary amounts. The bean oil market is especially quiet. Mills are only buying from 10 to 15 per cent of their usual quantities in spite of the fact that prices are much lower this year than last. On November 8 this year London quotations were \$32.85 per long ton compared with \$52.31 on the corresponding date last year. Even with the present exchange rate local prices are lower than at any time in the post war period.

Foreign Crops and Markets

F R U I T, V E G E T A B L E S A N D N U T S

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THE BRITISH APPLE MARKET: Prices paid for American apples on the Liverpool auction Wednesday, December 3, were on about the same levels as last week, according to a cable from Fred A. Motz, Fruit Specialist in Europe for the Foreign Service of the Department of Agriculture. All barreled and boxed apples were in light to very light supply with the exception of boxed Newtowns, supplies of which were moderate. Inquiry was good for Yorks, slow for Staymans, and moderate for the balance of the barreled offerings. Of the boxed apples, Newtowns and Jonathans met with a moderate and Spitzenbergs and Winesaps a slow demand. With the exception of Washington Jonathans, the fruit was in good condition. Jonathans were in only fair condition. Pear prices declined a little from last week owing to the heavy supplies in the market. The condition of the fruit was good. Supplies at London were also heavy and prices declined somewhat, but they were above those paid at Liverpool for boxed stock.

Apple prices at London showed little change from those ruling last week and compare favorably with prices paid at Liverpool this week. Barreled stock was in light supply. Oregon and California Newtown supplies were heavy. Demand was good for Virginia Yorks and Winesaps and for New York Rhode Island Greenings but moderate for the balance of the barreled sorts. Inquiry was slow for boxed Newtowns. The condition of the fruit was good.

Canadian apple shipments to the Continent of Europe up to the present time exceed the total season's shipments for either of the past two years, states Mr. Motz. Shipments of Canadian and American apples to the Continent continue to be heavy, but the market is holding firm, especially for the better grades. Buyers are, however, becoming more critical of interior stocks. First shipments of South African apricots arrived in the United Kingdom this week. Supplies afloat for the United Kingdom are small. Fair quantities of Spanish oranges are now arriving in the United Kingdom. The color is still pale but the quality is good. Owing to the shorter crops this season, prices are expected to be good. The Swedish apple crop is about cleaned up, reports Mr. Motz. The prospective demand for apples in the Scandinavian countries appears to be good. The Russian apple crop is reported as very light this season and consequently competition should be light for the balance of the season. Present conditions in Europe indicate good prospects for American apples after January 1, according to Mr. Motz. See Foreign Service release, F. S. /A-329, December 5, 1930.

THE HAMBURG APPLE MARKET: A slight upward tendency is apparent in the prices paid for barreled apples at the Hamburg auction Thursday, December 4, compared with last week's prices, according to a cable received in the Foreign Service of the Department of Agriculture from Fred A. Motz,

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Fruit Specialist in Europe. There were 30,000 barrels offered at the auction compared with 26,000 last week and 1,600 barrels at this time a year ago. Boxed apple prices were maintained on about the same plane as last week despite the large offerings of boxed stock which amounted to 105,000 boxes as against 85,000 last week and 17,000 at this time last year. In addition to the boxes and barrels offered there were about 6,000 baskets on the auction. These prices compare favorably with those ruling in the United Kingdom. One exception is Oregon Newtowns. This variety is making better prices in the United Kingdom. On the other hand, Oregon Ortleys are selling at levels about equal to the prices paid for Newtowns in the United Kingdom. See Foreign Service release F. S. /A-330, December 5, 1930.

THE BRITISH GRAPEFRUIT MARKET: Supplies of grapefruit in the United Kingdom are heavy, according to a cable from Fred A. Motz, Fruit Specialist in Europe for the Foreign Service of the Department of Agriculture. Supplies afloat for the United Kingdom are also reported as heavy. Inquiry is generally dull. Jaffa grapefruit from Palestine are now appearing on the British markets in some quantity. Competition from this source is growing keener every season. There will not be so much competition from Spanish oranges this season as the crop is short and prices consequently should be higher than last season. Grapefruit prices declined somewhat from last week. Florida 80/96's sold for \$2.84 to \$3.41; Porto Rican 80/112's and 126/150's sold for \$2.92 to \$3.41; Jaffa 60's made around \$2.19 and the 80's about \$2.92 and Jamaican 96/112's made \$2.43 to \$2.68 per box. London prices were similar to those paid at Liverpool.

HAMBURG DRIED FRUIT MARKET: An increasing demand for prompt delivery of prunes to inland markets and to neighboring countries has resulted in improved business in the Hamburg prune market, according to Agricultural Commissioner Steere, quoting Consul Kehl at Hamburg. Buyers are offering to pay from 10 to 20 per cent above the shipment quotations from prompt delivery stock. Shipment quotations are also hardening. Reports continue to indicate low stocks in all of the consuming centers, and the outlook will be favorable if prices remain at their present levels. The outlook for mixed dried fruit is also favorable, but apricots have been neglected since the recent price advance.

BULGARIA POTENTIAL PLUM EXPORTER: Bulgaria in a few years may become an important shipper of plums to the markets of central Europe, according to a report received in the Foreign Agricultural Service from Agricultural Commissioner Michael at Belgrade. This is particularly true because of the difficulties encountered in recent years by the Yugoslav plum growers whose orchards have been seriously injured by "Licanium Corni". The most important plum producing districts in

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Bulgaria are around Kustendil, Tirnovo and Plevne. Shipments have been increasing in the past three years and it is claimed that such markets as Hamburg and Berlin prefer Bulgarian plums to those from Bosnia and Serbia in Yugoslavia because of their superior quality.

THE 1930-31 WINTER VEGETABLE PROSPECTS IN CUBA: Plantings of winter vegetables in Cuba this season are expected to show a decline for green peppers, eggplant, cucumbers and potatoes, but those for lima beans and tomatoes will be larger. Present estimates indicate that the 1930-31 Cuban truck crop acreage in per cent of last season will be 135 for lima beans, 125 for tomatoes, 90 for potatoes, 70 for cucumbers, 40 for green peppers, and 35 for eggplant. While some of the acreages mentioned are more or less open to doubt, the percentages of increase or decrease represent the consensus of opinion of growers and shippers.

Notwithstanding the estimated increase in tomato acreage, the shipments to the United States during the 1930-31 season are not expected to be as large as in 1929-30 because of the higher tariff and consequent increased marketing costs. The present tendency is to ship none but the highest quality product. Shipments of lima beans, however, are expected to be appreciably larger than in 1929-30. It is still too early to estimate the probable production of the various Cuban truck crops for the 1930-31 season but the crops generally are in a healthy state of growth and weather conditions have been favorable. See Foreign Service release, F.S./V-95, December 3, 1930.

MEDITERRANEAN FILBERT CROP: Latest estimates place the 1930 filbert crop of Spain, Sicily, Southern Italy and Turkey at a total of 94,500 short tons, unshelled basis, as against 63,700 short tons in 1929, according to a report from Agricultural Commissioner Nielsen at Marseille. The Spanish crop is placed at 11,500 tons as against 45,900 tons in 1929; the Sicilian crop at 9,500 compared with 3,800 in 1929; the Italian crop at 13,500 against 5,000 last year and the Turkish at 60,000 against 9,000 the year before.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

EUROPEAN BUTTER MARKET FIRM: Butter prices in the principal markets of Europe were generally well maintained during the week ended December 4. Copenhagen was unchanged at the equivalent of 25.5 cents a pound. In London, best Danish was likewise unchanged from the previous week at 28.5 and finest New Zealand salted advanced slightly from 21.9 to 22.6 cents. See table, page 817, for detailed comparative statement of prices as cabled by American Agricultural Commissioners.

BREAD GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, 1923-1927, annual
1928-1930

Crop and countries reported in 1930 a/	Average 1909- 1913	Average 1923- 1927	1928	1929	1930	Percentage 1930 is of 1929
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
WHEAT						
United States.....	690,108	809,668	914,876	805,790	839,612	104.2
Canada	197,119	403,714	566,726	304,520	395,854	130.0
Mexico	b/ 11,481	11,090	11,031	11,333	11,274	99.5
Total N.America (3)	898,708	1,224,472	1,492,633	1,121,643	1,246,740	111.2
Europe, 21 count. prev. reptd.	1,159,405	1,114,738	1,254,735	1,297,326	1,181,279	91.1
Rumania, revised....	b/ 158,672	96,980	115,544	99,753	130,770	131.1
Lithuania, revised ..	3,264	4,204	6,327	9,329	10,913	117.0
Total Europe (23) ..	1,321,341	1,215,922	1,376,606	1,406,408	1,322,962	94.1
N.Africa, 2 count. prev. reptd.	23,224	32,320	36,874	44,073	29,139	66.1
Algeria, revised	35,161	27,610	30,302	33,150	30,644	92.4
Egypt	33,662	38,513	37,296	47,228	41,116	90.9
Total N.Africa (4)	92,047	98,443	104,472	122,451	100,899	82.4
Asia, 3 count. prev. reptd.	382,374	381,986	330,271	359,546	424,932	118.2
Palestine	c/ 3,000	3,514	2,399	3,126	3,282	105.0
Syria and Lebanon....	c/ 4,000	13,115	6,490	16,288	18,553	113.9
Total Asia (5)	389,374	398,615	339,160	373,960	446,767	117.9
Total N.Hemis. (35) ..	2,701,470	2,937,452	3,312,871	3,029,462	3,117,368	102.9
South.Hemis. (3)	96,775	144,239	167,120	137,925	226,613	164.3
Total above count. (38)	2,798,245	3,081,691	3,479,991	3,167,387	3,343,981	105.6
Est. world total excl. Russia & China ..	3,041,000	3,451,000	3,973,000	3,491,000	3,760,000	107.7
RYE						
United States	36,093	54,793	43,366	40,533	46,655	115.1
Canada	2,094	14,778	14,618	13,161	22,286	169.3
Europe 20 count. prev. reptd.	948,322	777,924	881,198	925,169	898,624	97.1
Norway	973	649	497	538	587	109.1
Luxemburg, rev.	651	353	352	416	413	99.3
Italy, rev.	6,317	6,347	6,535	6,909	6,121	88.6
Total Europe (22) ..	956,263	785,273	888,582	933,032	905,745	97.1
North Africa (2)	39	31	92	79	68	86.1
Total N.Hemis. (26) ..	994,489	854,875	946,658	936,805	974,754	98.8
Est. world total excl. Russia & China ..	1,025,000	882,000	975,000	1,008,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

b/ Four-year average.

c/ Unofficial estimate.

FEED GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1927-1930

Crop and countries reported in 1930 a/	Average 1909-1913	1927	1928	1929	1930	Per cent 1930 is of 1929
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
CORN						
United States	2,712,364	2,763,093	2,818,901	2,614,307	2,094,481	80.1
Total N. America (3)	2,863,023	2,849,194	2,909,682	2,679,121	2,178,018	81.3
Europe, 8 countries prev. reptd. and unchanged	529,931	435,268	345,253	656,513	523,748	79.8
Austria, revised	4,530	4,948	4,248	4,617	4,417	95.7
Total Europe (9)	534,461	440,216	349,501	661,130	528,165	79.9
Africa, 3 countries previously reported	5,298	8,983	11,050	12,754	11,638	91.2
Tunis	228	93	258	256	236	92.2
Total Africa (4)....	5,526	9,081	11,318	13,010	11,874	91.3
Manchuria	b/ 39,000	102,041	68,532	63,446	60,736	95.7
Total above coun.(17)	3,442,010	3,400,532	3,339,033	3,416,707	2,778,793	81.3
Est. world total excluding Russia	4,138,000	4,346,000	4,253,000	4,333,000		

BARLEY

United States	124,812	265,232	357,487	303,552	323,020	108.1
Total N. America (2)...	230,037	362,820	493,878	406,865	465,983	114.8
Europe, 19 countries prev. reptd. and unchanged	605,965	567,611	638,381	711,364	626,766	88.0
Sweden, revised	15,035	9,216	9,743	11,425	9,967	86.8
Belgium, revised	4,446	4,169	4,364	2,834	3,291	116.1
Italy, revised	10,632	9,443	11,024	12,068	11,165	92.5
Lithuania, revised	8,820	8,630	6,910	12,286	10,380	84.5
Latvia, revised	7,922	5,974	3,275	9,548	8,143	85.3
Total Europe (24)	652,826	605,043	673,697	760,185	669,712	88.1
N. Africa, 2 count. prev. reptd. and unchanged	45,826	38,342	60,861	58,798	32,347	55.0
Algeria, revised	45,974	34,554	39,716	40,081	37,663	94.0
Egypt	11,867	11,961	10,798	12,669	10,610	83.7
Total N. Africa (4)....	103,667	84,857	111,375	111,548	80,620	72.3

Continued-

FEED GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1927-1930, cont'd

Crop and countries reported in 1930 a/	Average 1909-1913	1927	1928	1929	1930	Per cent 1930 is of 1929
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
BARLEY, cont'd						
Asia, 2 countries prev. reported	128,027	117,794	115,634	117,986	111,135	94.2
Syria and Lebanon... b/	5,000	15,325	13,705	25,865	22,623	94.8
Palestine b/	1,600	2,045	2,145	2,387	2,768	116.0
Total Asia (4).....	134,627	135,164	131,484	144,238	136,526	94.7
Total N.Hemis. (34)...	1,121,207	1,187,884	1,410,434	1,421,836	1,352,841	95.1
Union of South Africa	1,274	808	1,375	2,097	1,162	55.4
Total above coun(35)	1,122,481	1,188,692	1,411,809	1,423,933	1,354,003	95.1
Estimated world total excl. Russia and China.....	1,424,000	1,477,000	1,696,000	1,730,000		
OATS						
United States.....	1,143,407	1,132,594	1,439,407	1,233,574	1,410,761	114.4
Total N.America (2)...	1,517,077	1,649,789	1,919,820	1,534,090	1,866,739	121.7
Europe, 17 count. prev. reptd. and unchanged	1,592,424	1,391,145	1,500,102	1,672,451	1,308,782	78.3
Netherlands, revised.	18,070	21,144	24,801	25,776	17,327	67.2
Belgium, revised ...	43,964	46,102	48,524	51,487	33,947	65.9
Italy, revised.....	37,537	30,720	48,412	48,261	36,846	76.3
Lithuania, revised..	22,910	16,741	18,377	30,234	25,284	83.6
Latvia, revised.....	19,188	12,205	10,037	23,433	23,433	100.0
Finland, revised....	20,391	43,609	39,254	38,732	42,226	109.0
Total Europe(23)...	1,754,434	1,561,666	1,689,507	1,890,374	1,487,845	78.7
North Africa, 2 count. prev. reptd. and unchanged.....	4,142	2,991	4,235	6,858	4,242	61.9
Algeria, revised....	13,489	10,607	14,492	14,785	13,503	91.3
Total N.Africa (3)	17,631	13,598	18,727	21,643	17,745	82.0
Syria and Lebanon... b/	175	1,215	522	718	551	76.7
Total N.Hemis. (29)	3,239,367	3,226,268	3,628,576	3,446,825	3,372,880	97.9
Union of S.Africa...	9,661	5,952	7,844	10,289	7,955	77.3
Total above count (30)	3,299,028	3,232,220	3,636,420	3,457,114	3,380,835	97.8
Est.world total excl. Russia and China....	3,601,000	3,515,000	3,958,000	3,739,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

b/ Estimated.

FEED GRAINS: Movement from principal exporting countries

Item	Exports for year		Shipments 1930, week ended <u>a/</u>			Exports as far as reported		
	1928-29	1929-30	Nov. 15	Nov. 22	Nov. 29	July 1 to and incl.	1929-30	1930-31
BARLEY, EXPORTS:								
<u>Year beginning July 1</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>		<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>
United States	56,996	21,544	184	240	161	Nov. 29	16,512	5,015
Canada	38,668	6,396				Oct. 31	4,806	681
Argentina	8,591	5,990	c/ 142			Nov. 15	c/ 2,983	c/ 2,233
Danub. coun. c/	19,408	66,092	1,142			Nov. 15	31,750	23,233
Total	123,663	100,022					56,051	41,162
OATS, EXPORTS:								
<u>Year beginning July 1</u>								
United States	16,251	7,966	21	13	1	Nov. 29	5,375	1,447
Canada	19,927	4,694				Oct. 31	2,828	2,275
Argentina	25,690	20,181	c/ 205			Nov. 15	c/ 4,524	c/ 13,387
Danub. coun. c/	49	1,453	39			Nov. 15	307	1,521
Total	61,917	34,294					13,097	18,630
	Exports for year		Shipments 1930, week ended <u>a/</u>			Exports as far as reported		
	1928-29	1929-30	Nov. 15	Nov. 22	Nov. 29	Nov. 1 to and incl.	1929-30	1930-31
CORN, EXPORTS:								
<u>Year beginning Nov. 1</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>		<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>
United States	41,594	8,526	34	21	0	Nov. 29	506	81
Danub. coun. c/	531	49,817	506			Nov. 15	703	1,071
Argentina	203,071	c/ 173,155	c/ 3,705	c/ 4,965	c/ 3,976	Nov. 29	11,810	c/ 18,406
U. of South Africa d/	22,457	30,120	900			Nov. 15	643	2,486
Total	267,653	261,618					13,662	18,406
United States Imports	349	c/ 1,262						

Compiled from official and trade sources.

a/ The weeks shown in these columns are nearest to the date shown.b/ Preliminary. c/ Trade sources.d/ Unofficial reports of exports to Europe from South and East Africa.

FEED GRAINS: Weekly average price per bushel of corn, oats
and barley at leading markets ^{a/}

Week ended	Corn								Oats		Barley	
	Chicago				Buenos Aires				Chicago		Minneapolis	
	No. 3 Yellow		Futures		Futures				No. 3 White		Special No. 2	
	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Sept. 5	102	100	Sept. 104	Sept. 98	Sept. 89	Sept. 53	Oct. 90	Oct. 55	46	40	58	52
12	103	98	Dec. 101	Dec. 91	Oct. 90	Oct. 53	Feb. 93	Nov. 54	49	40	65	55
19	102	93	99	87	89	52	93	53	49	38	64	55
26	98	89	97	83	87	50	90	52	49	36	60	52
Oct. 3	98	86	97	81	86	46	90	48	50	36	61	52
10	99	90	96	84	Nov. 89	Nov. 48	91	Dec. 49	48	37	61	53
17	95	82	93	78	88	44	89	46	46	36	58	49
24	92	81	92	78	84	42	86	44	45	36	56	52
31	91	76	92	76	84	40	86	42	46	36	59	51
Nov. 7	90	70	89	73	80	36	Dec. 82	38	45	32	60	46
14	85	70	86	73	73	35	75	36	43	31	58	46
21	92	69	89	71	76	33	74	34	46	32	61	49
28	87	74	88	76	Dec. 75	Dec. 35	May 71	Feb. 38	45	35	61	49

^{a/} Cash prices are weighted averages of reported sales; future prices are simple averages of daily quotations.

EGYPT: Wheat and barley production, 1926 to 1930

Year	Wheat	Barley
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1926	37,207	10,097
1927	44,347	11,961
1928	37,296	10,798
1929	45,228	12,669
1930, preliminary	41,116	10,610

SUGAR BEETS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1927-1930

Country <u>a/</u>	Average 1909-1913 <u>b/</u>	1927	1928	1929	1930	Per cent 1930 is of 1929
NORTE AMERICA	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Per cent
Canada	159,600	391,000	433,000	364,000	486,000	133.5
United States.....	4,360,200	7,753,000	7,101,000	7,318,000	8,951,000	122.3
Total North America	5,019,800	8,144,000	7,534,000	7,682,000	9,437,000	122.8
Europe, 4 countries prev. reported <u>c/</u>	3,009,782	4,068,488	4,357,997	4,358,000	4,875,000	111.9
Sweden	1,036,226	1,094,747	1,208,123	845,316	1,284,000	151.9
Belgium	1,792,639	2,186,076	2,014,843	1,730,974	1,653,000	95.5
Italy	1,982,632	2,221,564	3,153,956	3,152,413	3,334,000	105.8
Germany	14,679,155	11,964,075	12,137,135	12,226,025	15,111,100	123.6
Czechoslovakia	8,237,918	8,773,138	6,863,026	6,844,380	6,811,000	99.5
Hungary	1,512,717	1,604,311	1,584,877	1,771,427	1,477,000	83.4
Total Europe (10) excluding Russia	32,251,069	31,912,399	31,319,957	30,928,535	34,545,100	111.7
Russia	10,635,667	11,475,000	11,177,000	9,259,000	16,534,000	178.6
Total Europe in- cluding						
Russia (11)	42,886,736	43,387,399	42,496,957	40,187,535	51,079,100	127.1
Total 13 coun- tries	47,906,536	51,531,399	50,030,957	47,869,535	60,516,100	126.4
World total <u>d/</u> ...	61,577,897	68,115,991	67,132,886	65,546,653	--	--

Official source and International Institute of Agriculture.

a/ Figures within parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

b/ Averages for a 5 year period wherever available, otherwise for any year or years within this period. c/ For estimates in these countries see Foreign Crops and Markets, Oct. 20, 1930. d/ Total includes North America, Europe and Australia.

Statistics for other countries are not available.

HOGS: Number in Japan, Chosen and Formosa, averages 1909-13 and 1921-25, annual 1927-1930

Country	Average 1909-13	Average 1921-25	1927	1928	1929	1930
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Japan	897	590	631	677	764	
Chosen	629	1,078	1,221	1,244	1,277	1,328
Formosa	1,293	1,302	1,543	1,643	1,718	
Total	2,219	2,970	3,335	3,564	3,760	

GRAINS: Exports from the United States, July 1-November 29, 1929 and 1930

PORK: Exports from the United States, January 1-November 23, 1929 and 1930

Commodity	July 1-Nov. 29		Week ending			
	1929	1930	Nov. 8	Nov. 15	Nov. 22	Nov. 29
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
GRAINS:						
Wheat a/.....	50,823	52,129	1,097	812	819	99
Wheat flour b/.....	27,133	26,879	1,048	766	761	1,208
Rye	2,351	89	—	—	—	—
Corn	3,470	1,314	26	54	21	—
Oats	3,745	721	7	21	13	1
Barley a/.....	16,512	5,015	341	184	240	161
	Jan. 1 - Nov. 29					
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
PORK:						
Hams & shoulders, incl.						
Wiltshire sides	123,672	112,128	540	959	1,871	977
Bacon, incl. Cumberland						
sides	134,043	88,633	767	828	1,678	520
Lard	749,274	587,091	9,119	7,866	9,212	6,791
Pickled pork	42,136	28,369	249	146	575	86

Compiled from official records - Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Included this week: Pacific ports wheat 75,000 bushels, flour 131,300 barrels, from San Francisco barley 161,000 bushels, rice 260,000 pounds. b/ Includes flour milled in bond from Canadian wheat, in terms of wheat.

WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: Shipments from principal exporting countries

Country	Total shipments or exports		Shipments, weeks ending			Total shipments or exports from July 1 to & incl. Nov. 29	
	1928-29	1929-30	Nov. 15	Nov. 22	Nov. 29	1929-30	1930-31
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
North America a/.....	499,942	501,542	6,671	8,312	3,135	131,131	175,465
Canada, 4 markets b/..	458,649	193,580	8,759	8,702	9,700	107,576	165,380
United States	163,627	153,316	1,283	1,580	1,307	79,767	79,018
Argentina	227,069	151,265	864	544	800	85,219	19,392
Australia	107,785	51,892	1,724	828	1,000	18,379	28,548
Russia	8	5,672	7,552	6,344	4,392	0	59,488
Danube & Bulgaria c/..	33,975	18,640	632	520	112	11,808	9,438
British India	5,687	4,957	0	72	16	2,403	5,592
Total e/.....	874,456	553,768	17,443	16,680	9,455	248,940	297,923
Total European ship.f/	705,396	490,438	14,920	13,904	—	210,576	270,928
Total ex-European shipments f/.....	220,664	141,904	2,992	2,704	—	61,250	46,824

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ Bradstreet's, weeks ending Thursday, including flour converted at 4.5 bushels per barrel. b/ Fort William, Port Arthur, Vancouver and Prince Rupert. c/ Hungary, Yugoslavia, Rumania and Bulgaria. d/ Net imports for year 1928-29 were 21,861,000 bushels, 1929-30 figures not yet available. e/ Total of trade figures include North America as reported by Bradstreet's. f/ Totals as reported by Broomhall's Corn Trade News.

December 8, 1930

Foreign Crops and Markets

BUTTER: Prices in London, Berlin, Copenhagen and New York, in cents per pound
(Foreign prices by weekly cable)

Market and item	Dec. 5,	Nov. 27,	Dec. 4
	1929	1930	1930
	Cents	Cents	Cents
New York, 92 score	43.50	34.00	36.50
Copenhagen, official quotation ..	36.95	25.53	25.53
Berlin, 1a quality	38.03	29.60	27.66
London: <u>a/</u>			
Danish	39.54	28.46	28.46
Dutch, unsalted	41.06	29.76	28.02
New Zealand	35.85	21.94	22.60
New Zealand, unsalted	40.19	27.59	24.55
Australian	35.41	21.18	22.16
Australian, unsalted	37.37	25.20	23.47
Argentine, unsalted	34.54	21.51	22.60

Quotations converted at par of exchange. a/ Quotations of following day.

EUROPEAN LIVESTOCK AND MEAT MARKETS
(By weekly cable)

Market and item	Unit	Week ended		
		Dec 4, 1929	Nov. 23, 1930	Dec. 3, 1930
GERMANY:				
Receipts of hogs, 14 markets .	Number	66,607	64,061	69,359
Prices of hogs, Berlin	\$ per 100 lbs.	15.34	13.18	12.53
Prices of lard, tcs., Hamburg	"	12.72	12.64	12.81
UNITED KINGDOM:				
Hogs, certain markets, England	Number	14,583	15,344	c/
Prices at Liverpool:				
Prime steam western lard <u>a/</u>	\$ per 100 lbs.	11.95	11.73	11.73
American short cut green hams	"	21.94	21.83	21.51
American green bellies	"	19.23	<u>b/</u>	20.75
Danish Wiltshire sides	"	24.33	17.16	16.29
Canadian green sides	"	<u>b/</u>	<u>b/</u>	<u>b/</u>

a/ Friday quotation. b/ No quotation. c/ Omitted in cable.

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